

Display device

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to display devices and has particular but not exclusive
5 application to multimedia network terminals.

Background of the Invention

A number of electronic devices have graphical user interfaces (GUIs). Such devices include, for example, personal computers (PC), televisions and mobile telephones. The user may interact with the device via the GUI using a user interface, for
10 instance a touch sensitive pad, a keyboard, a mouse or a joystick. Many factors determine the most appropriate choice of user interface for a device, such as ease and speed of operation and the environment in which the device is used. The use of a mouse is suited to the selection of icons when using a desk-top personal
15 computer, however it is not so useful when used to make selections when using a digital television set. For this, a remote control unit having several keys is most convenient.

However, there are problems with using a key- or button- based control units as will now be explained with reference to digital television.

Digital television provides a variety of new services as compared with analogue
20 television. It allows the user to transmit and receive signals via a set-top box and to interact with service providers. The user may now access the Internet in a similar way that is already available on a PC. For example, a user may navigate web pages by selecting hypertext links. The process of selecting a particular link involves moving a focus between links and activating selection. In a PC-based system, this
25 process is realised by positioning a mouse pointer over the link and pressing the mouse button. To indicate that the focus has moved to the link, the shape of the mouse pointer changes or the link is highlighted, for instance, by changing colour.

The set-top box/television system is controlled using a remote control unit, which is similar to that used with present analogue televisions. The remote control is

usually provided with a set of arrow keys -up, down, right, left- allowing orthogonal movement about a menu.

Such a remote control unit provides a satisfactory means for selecting elements of the menu if the menu is arranged as a rectangular array along co-ordinates defined
5 by the keys on the remote control. Elements in a column are selected by the use of up and down buttons, while elements along a row may be selected by use of right and left keys. Thus, movement from one element to another is intuitive and reversible.

However, such a remote control unit is not suited to the selection of non-regularly
10 positioned elements, such as links in a web page. Hypertext links may be represented by text or images and are located on the page according to as and when they are needed. Thus, it is most unusual for links to be arranged in a periodic array. If the focus is set on a highlighted link and there is no other link in the same row, pressing the right button on the remote control may result in an unexpected
15 selection. Even more irksome is that subsequently pressing the left arrow key does not return the focus back to the original highlighted link, but to an entirely new link. Thus, movement from one element to another is non-intuitive and may be non-reversible.

The present invention seeks to solve this problem.
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Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention there is provided a generating device configured to generate signals for a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between spaced, functional display regions such that they are individually selected when the
25 focus is moved thereto, with a plurality of spaced nodes configured so that the focus makes a step movement from one node to another thereof in response to user actuation, the nodes being arranged in a mesh at the intersections of a first set of spaced lines extending a first predetermined direction and a second set of spaced lines extending in a predetermined second transverse direction, the functional

regions being irregularly disposed in the display and at least one of the nodes being disposed at each of the regions respectively.

The device may include a user operable navigation control device to provide said user actuation to move the focus from one of said nodes to a next another one thereof in the mesh, the navigation device including a first control to move the focus in said first predetermined direction and second control to move the focus in the second predetermined direction.

At least one of the nodes may be disposed outside of the regions.

The first set of spaced lines may be non-equally spaced.

10 The functional display region may be associated with a region displayed on the graphical display.

The device may be coupled to a display device to provide the graphical display.

a The device may be included in a multimedia network terminal, a set top box, a mobile station or a personal computer.

15 The display may further include additional nodes arranged on another mesh at the intersections of a third set of spaced lines extending a third predetermined direction and a fourth set of spaced lines extending in a predetermined fourth transverse direction, the focus being navigable between said meshes. Said other mesh may overlie or underlie said mesh. The third predetermined direction may be the same as the first predetermined direction and the fourth predetermined direction may be the same as the second predetermined direction.

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The device may further include a node disposed on a handle of a scroll bar so as to allow scrolling of a page and permit selection of functional display regions not presently displayed.

A method of navigating a focus between spaced, functional display regions generated by the device may comprise inputting into the user operable navigation device a movement command corresponding to movement along the first predetermined direction and stepping the focus from a first spaced node to a
5 second spaced node displaced from the first node along the first predetermined direction.

The method of navigating a focus from said mesh to said other mesh in the device may comprise navigating the focus to a node on said mesh adjacent to said other mesh and inputting into the user operable navigation device a movement command
10 corresponding to movement off said mesh in the direction of said other mesh.

The method of navigating a focus from said mesh and onto said node in the device may comprise navigating the focus to a node on said mesh adjacent to node disposed on the handle of a scroll bar and inputting into the user operable navigation device a movement command corresponding to movement off said mesh
15 and onto said node disposed on the handle of the scroll bar.

According to the present invention there is also provided a method of configuring a mesh, the method comprising determining minimum and maximum co-ordinate values along a predetermined direction for a first functional display region,
20 determining minimum and maximum co-ordinate values along a predetermined direction for a second functional display region, obtaining an intermediate co-ordinate value in dependence on said values and providing a mesh line defined by said median co-ordinate value.

The obtaining of said intermediate value may comprise determining a mean value of
25 the maximum and minimum co-ordinate values for the first region.

The obtaining of said intermediate value may comprise testing whether the maximum co-ordinate value of the first region is greater than the minimum co-ordinate value of the second region and determining a mean value of the maximum

co-ordinate value for the first region and the minimum co-ordinate value of the second region.

The obtaining of said intermediate value may comprise testing whether the maximum co-ordinate value of the first region is greater than the minimum co-ordinate value of the second region, testing whether the maximum co-ordinate value for the first region is greater than the maximum co-ordinate value for the second region and determining a mean value of the maximum and minimum co-ordinate values for the second region.

According to the present invention there is further provided a method, in a display generating device configured to provide a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between spaced, functional display regions such that they are individually selected when the focus is moved thereto, for operating said display device, the method comprising configuring a plurality of spaced nodes so that the focus makes a step movement from one node to another thereof in response to user actuation, said configuring comprising arranging the nodes in a mesh at the intersections of a first set of spaced lines extending a first predetermined direction and a second set of spaced lines extending in a predetermined second transverse direction, the functional regions being irregularly disposed in the display and one of the nodes being disposed at each of the regions respectively.

According to the present invention there is still further provided a computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having thereon: a computer program configured to provide when loaded on a computer, signals to generate a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between spaced, functional display regions such that they are individually selected when the focus is moved thereto, to make said computer execute procedure to configure a plurality of spaced nodes so that the focus makes a step movement from one node to another thereof in response to user actuation, the nodes being arranged in a mesh at the intersections of a first set of spaced lines extending a first predetermined direction and a second set of spaced lines extending in a predetermined second transverse

direction, the functional regions being irregularly disposed in the display and at least one of the nodes being disposed at each of the regions respectively.

According to the present invention there is still further provided a computer program comprising: computer code to make a computer generate signals for a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between spaced, functional display regions such that they are individually selected when the focus is moved thereto execute procedure to configure a plurality of spaced nodes so that the focus makes a step movement from one node to another thereof in response to user actuation, the nodes being arranged in a mesh at the intersections of a first set of spaced lines extending a first predetermined direction and a second set of spaced lines extending in a predetermined second transverse direction, the functional regions being irregularly disposed in the display and at least one of the nodes being disposed at each of the regions respectively.

The computer program may be embodied on a computer readable medium.

The computer program may have been down-loaded from a server and stored in storage means.

According to the present invention there is still yet further provided a method of navigating a focus between irregularly spaced, functional display regions on a display device, the method comprising supplying a individual directional input, moving the focus from a first node to a second node in a predefined discrete step along a direction corresponding to said directional input, the second node being disposed between the irregularly spaced, functional display regions, supplying another directional input and moving the focus to a third node disposed within one of said irregularly spaced, functional display regions so as to enable selection of said region.

The method may further comprise arranging the nodes at the intersections of a first set of spaced lines extending a first predetermined direction and a second set of spaced lines extending in a predetermined second transverse direction.

The method may further comprise determining whether a node is disposed within one of said irregularly spaced, functional display regions and is also located within a predefined segment and in the absence of such a node, providing the second node at the predefined discrete step along a direction corresponding to said directional input and moving the focus to said second node.

The first node maybe within one of the irregularly spaced functional display regions, or the first node may not be in one of said regions, in which case the focus may have previously been caused to make a step movement to the first node in response to an individual directional input.

10 According to the present invention, there is also provided a method of operating a display generating device configured to provide a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between spaced, functional display regions, said method comprising: receiving an individual directional input; moving the focus from a first node to a second node in a predefined discrete step along a direction corresponding to said directional input, the second node being disposed between the irregularly spaced, functional display regions; receiving another directional input and moving the focus to a third node disposed within one of said irregularly spaced, functional display regions so as to enable selection of said region.

20 According to the present invention there is also provided a display generating device configured to generate signals for a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between irregularly spaced, functional display regions on a display device, comprising a first input for supplying an individual directional input, a first controller for moving the focus from a first node to a second node in a predefined discrete step along a direction corresponding to said directional input, the second node being disposed between the irregularly spaced, functional display regions, a second input for supplying another directional input and a second controller for moving the focus to a third node disposed within one of said irregularly spaced, functional display regions so as to enable selection of said region.

The first and second controllers may be unitary.

The first input for supplying the individual directional input may be a user operable navigation control.

The second input for supplying another directional input and the user operable navigation control may be unitary.

- 5 According to the present invention there is also provided a computer program comprising: computer code to make data processing apparatus provide signals for a graphical display in which a focus can be navigated between spaced, functional display regions such that they are individually selected when the focus is moved thereto execute procedure to receive an individual directional input, to move the
- 10 focus from a first node to a second node in a predefined discrete step along a direction corresponding to said directional input, the second node being disposed between the irregularly spaced, functional display regions, to receive another directional input and to move the focus to a third node disposed within one of said irregularly spaced, functional display regions so as to enable selection of said region.

15 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a schematic view of a prior art set-top box and a television;

Figure 2 shows a web page having several hypertext links;

- 20 Figure 3 shows navigation from link to another using a set of keys;

Figure 4 is a schematic view of a set-top box and a television in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 shows a web page having several hypertext links;

- Figure 6 shows navigation from region to another using a set of keys in accordance
- 25 with the present invention;

Figure 7 shows two regions associated with one hypertext link;

Figure 8a shows a web page as displayed to a user, with a plurality of links;

Figure 8b illustrates a mesh applied to the web page of Fig. 8a

Figure 8c illustrates the nodes defined by the mesh shown in Fig. 8b;

- 30 Figure 9 diagrammatic shows how a mesh is generated for locating the nodes;

Figure 10 is a process flow diagram by which the mesh is generated;

Figure 11 illustrates how a selectable region may be expanded to facilitate generation of the mesh;

Figure 12 is a process flow diagram by which regions may be logically expanded;

5 Figure 13 shows how a focus may skip a node;

Figure 14 illustrates transition from a node on a web page onto a node on a scroll bar;

Figure 15 shows a patchwork of three meshes and illustrates transitions from a node located in one mesh to another;

10 Figure 16 illustrates two-level navigation;

Figure 17 is a schematic view of a personal computer system;

Figure 18 shows a desktop display having a plurality of file icons, and

Figure 19 illustrates a method navigating a web page.

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15 Referring to Figure 1, a prior art digital set-top box 1 is connected to a television set 2. The set-top box 1 is controlled using a remote control unit 3 having up, down, right and left keys 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d and a select button 4e.

The set-top box 1 may be used to receive and decode digital television channels and transmit user information along a return channel. These channels are carried on signals that are transmitted and received through cable, satellite or terrestrial
20 broadcast links.

The set-top box 1 provides Internet services to the user, thus enabling the user to read e-mail and "surf the web". To access the web, the set-top box 1 loads and runs web browser software such as Microsoft™ Internet Explorer software.

A typical web page, showing the front-end of a search engine, is illustrated in Figure
25 2. The web page comprises text and images and includes first, second, third, fourth and fifth hypertext links 5a', 5b', 5c', 5d', 5e'.

In this example, the first hypertext link 5a' is an advertisement and a link to a web page of an insurance company. A focus 6 is set at the first link 5a' and is highlighted by a change in colour of the text, in this example, to the colour grey. To

select the link 5a', the select key 4e is pressed. The second hypertext link 5b' is a link to another page of the search engine. To move the focus 6 from the first link 5a' to second link 5b', the user presses the right arrow key 4c on the remote control unit 3.

- 5 This method of movement and selection of a link on a page accessed using a set-top box 1 is compared with that accessed using a PC.

In a PC-based system a mouse pointer represents the focus and is moved by dragging a mouse across a surface. The mouse pointer is positioned over the hypertext link, which may result in either the link or the pointer changing in appearance. The user selects the link by pressing the mouse button or a key on the keyboard. In the PC-based system, using a mouse to select links is fast and accurate. However, the use of a mouse with a set-top box is not practical, because the user is normally sat away from the television set.

Referring to Figure 3, the hypertext links 5a', 5b', 5c', 5d', 5e' are associated with functional display regions comprising logical regions 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e. In the PC-based system, positioning on the mouse pointer anywhere within a logical region 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e and pressing the mouse button would result in selection of a link associated with that logical region. In the set-top box system, pressing the arrow keys 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d moves the focus from one whole logical region 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e to another.

Figure 3 shows valid paths by which the focus may pass between regions 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e using the arrow keys 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d.

Some valid paths are one-way only. For example, starting with the focus at the first region 5a in the top right-hand corner, pressing the right arrow key 4c moves the focus to the second region 5b in the top right-hand corner as shown by a first transition 7a. However, pressing the left arrow key 4d results in the focus moving to the third region 5c in the centre as shown by a second transition 7b.

5 Compare this with bi-directional paths, along which the focus may pass reversibly. For example, starting with the focus at the fourth region 5d in the bottom left-hand corner, pressing the right arrow key 4c moves the focus to the fifth region 5e in the bottom right-hand corner. Pressing the left arrow key 4d results in the focus passing back to the fourth region 5e. This is a reversible path 8a.

Thus, it is apparent that using the remote control unit 3 movement between the regions is not intuitive and may not be reversible.

The present invention seeks to solve this problem.

Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

10 Set-top box

Referring to Figure 4, a first embodiment of display generating device according to the present invention is a digital set-top box 9 which is connected to a display device in the form of a conventional television set 10. The set-top box 9 is controlled using a remote control unit 11 having up, down, right and left keys 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d and a select button 12e. In this case, up, down, right and left directions correspond to movement as seen on the television set 10.

The set-top box 9 comprises one or several input ports (not shown) including a port for a satellite antenna dish, a port for a terrestrial antenna, a port for a cable link and a port for a broadband internet connection and an output port (not shown) for connection to the television set. The set-top box 9 further comprises a microprocessor, memory, front-end tuner for filtering the signal, a video chip for rendering an image on the television set 10 and a user interface (not shown).

The set-top box 9 may be used to receive and decode digital television channels and transmit user information along a return channel. These channels are transmitted and received through a cable link, although links provided by satellite or terrestrial broadcast may also be used.

An overview of high-speed data links suitable for carrying digital TV signals is given in a collection of articles in Scientific American, October 1999, pp. 73-95.

The set-top box 9 provides Internet services to the user, thus enabling the user to read e-mail and "surf the web". To access the web, the set-top box 9 loads and runs web browser software such as Microsoft™ Internet Explorer software that has been modified. The modification will be described in detail later.

- 5 A typical web page, showing the front-end of a search engine, is illustrated in Figure 5. The web page comprises text and images and includes first, second, third, fourth and fifth hypertext links 13a', 13b', 13c', 13d', 13e'.

In this example, the first hypertext link 13a' is an advertisement and a link to a web page of an insurance company. The second hypertext link 13b' is a link to another
10 page of the search engine. A focus 14 is set between the first and second links 13a', 13b' and is represented as a pointer. To move the focus 14 to second link 13b', the user presses the right arrow key 12c on the remote control unit 11.

Referring to Figures 6 and 7, the hypertext links 13a', 13b', 13c', 13d', 13e' are associated with functional display regions comprising irregularly disposed logical
15 regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e. These logical regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e are created by the web-browser. The regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e are based on the encapsulated area of the link 13a', 13b', 13c', 13d', 13e', as defined by, for instance, the boundaries of an image or of a single text line. The regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e are expanded by $1/50^{\text{th}}$ of the visible display in each direction. It will be
20 appreciated that the regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e may be shrunk or not expanded at all. Furthermore, the borders of the regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e may be expanded independently of one another. Also, the regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e may be expanded by a relative factor. For example the height of the region may be expanded by 1.5 times. The regions do not overlap and do not have to have a direct
25 connection to the graphical representation. Several regions may be connected to the same link. For example, two regions 18a, 18b may be required to represent the same link 19 when a sentence wraps into a new line, as shown in Figure 7.

The web-browser also executes an algorithm, which generates a mesh of horizontal and vertical lines 14, 15 and places nodes 16, 17 at the intersection of these mesh

lines 14, 15. The lines 14, 15 of the mesh are not actually displayed to the user, but define permitted paths of travel for the focus.

Referring to Figure 6 once more, the nodes 16, 17 provide a closed set of allowable positions for the focus. The mesh lines 14, 15 are arranged according to a coordinate system that is mapped by the arrow keys 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d. The remote control unit 11 provides user actuation to move the focus from one the nodes 16, 17 to a next another one thereof in the mesh in any of the directions of the arrow keys 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d as seen on the television set 10. Thus, all nodes 16, 17 on the mesh are accessible in a consistent manner using arrow keys 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d of the remote control unit 11.

The first set of spaced mesh lines 14 extend in a first predetermined direction and a second set of spaced mesh lines 15 extend in a second transverse direction. In this case, members of the first set of mesh lines 14 extend horizontally and are spaced vertically from one another with differing degrees of separation. For example, the first and second mesh lines 14a, 14b of the first set 14 are more closely spaced than the second and third mesh lines 14b, 14c of the same set 14. Members of the second set of mesh lines 15 extend vertically and are non-equally spaced from one another along the horizontal.

Thus in use, each individual depression of the up, down, left or right keys 12a-d on the remote control unit produces a corresponding individual up, down, left or right step movement of the focus 14 from node to node (16 or 17) in the mesh shown in Figure 6, thus facilitating an easy and predicable movement of the focus on the screen in response to the key operation.

Whilst in this example, the first and second sets of mesh lines 14, 15 are orthogonal, it will be appreciated that the second set of mesh lines 15 may cross the first set 14 at angles that are non-perpendicular. Furthermore, the mesh lines may be based along radial and polar co-ordinates with corresponding controls being provided on the remote control unit.

The nodes fall into two categories: a first set of nodes 16 indicating focus positions where a region can be selected and a second set of nodes 17 indicating focus positions which serve as a guide to the user.

Each logical region 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d has at least one node 16 located within it.

5 This is more formally described by the condition:

$$\forall \gamma : \exists : \Gamma_{x_\alpha} \leq x_\alpha \leq \Gamma_{x_\gamma}^- \wedge \Gamma_{y_\alpha} \leq y_\beta \leq \Gamma_{y_\gamma}^-$$

where a node 16, 17 on the mesh is defined by its co-ordinate (x_α, y_β) such that

$$\alpha \in [1, N_\alpha]$$

and

$$\beta \in [1, N_\beta]$$

10 where N_α, N_β are index ranges, and where a rectangle is defined as having minimum and maximum values in x and y co-ordinates, namely:

$$\Gamma_{x_\gamma}, \Gamma_{x_\gamma}^-, \Gamma_{y_\gamma}, \Gamma_{y_\gamma}^-$$

Referring to also to Figure 5, an example of how the user may move the focus from the second region 13b to the fourth region 13d will now be described.

The user sees the second hypertext link 13b' highlighted in grey, with the other
15 hypertext links 13a', 13c', 13d', 13e' coloured black. The user presses the left key 12d on the remote control unit 11. The result of this is that the second hypertext link 13b' returns to a black colour and a pointer icon 14 appears at a position corresponding to a first member 17a of second set of nodes 17. The user presses the left key 12d once more and the pointer icon 14 disappears and the first
20 hypertext link 13a' becomes highlighted in grey. The user presses the down key 12b. The result of this is that the first hypertext link 13a' returns to a black colour and a pointer icon 14 appears at a position corresponding to a second member 17b of second set of nodes 17. Finally, the user presses the down key 12b once more.

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The pointer icon 14 disappears and the fourth hypertext link 13d' becomes highlighted in grey. The user may select the fourth hypertext link 13d' by pressing the select key 12e on the remote control unit 11. It will be appreciated that the user may navigate between these ^{two}~~to~~ links along several paths, back-tracking along the same path if the user so wishes. It will be appreciated that the focus may move between any link 13 or guide node 17 in a similar fashion. It will be appreciated that the links may have different colours. Furthermore, rather than highlighting the text, a region coextensive with the logical region may be highlighted by colour. Highlighting may also be effected by blinking cursors. It will also be appreciated that the pointer icon 14 need not be shaped as an arrow. It may be shaped as a circle, a representation of a hand or a set of cross-wires.

Referring to Figure 8a,b,c, a web page 18 comprises a plurality of links having logical regions 19 associated with them. A non-visible mesh 20 is generated in a manner as will be described in detail below. At intersections of the mesh lines, a plurality of nodes 21 are disposed. Some regions 19 have more than one node located within it.

Mesh generation

A method by which the mesh is generated will now be described. Referring to Figure 9a, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth logical regions 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e are illustrated, indicating that these regions overlap along x-axis. Overlaps are indicated by first, second and third overlap bars 22a, 22b, 22c.

Referring to Figure 9b, a condition is imposed that a rectangle is deemed to participate in only one overlap. Starting from the left and moving right, first and fourth regions 13a, 13d participate in an overlap. The third region 13c is excluded from being considered as participating in an overlap. Moving further to the right the next regions to participate in an overlap are the third and fifth regions 13c, 13e. Moving to the right further still the second region 13b does not overlap with any other regions. Therefore, the second region 13b is deemed to overlap with itself and is represented by a fourth overlap bar 22d.

Referring to Figure 9c, the midpoints of the remaining overlap bars 22a, 22c, 22d serve as the x-co-ordinate of the horizontal lines 15a, 15b, 15c of the mesh.

The process is repeated in the y-direction and the result is shown in Figure 9d.

The method of determining the position of lines along the x-axis is performed by a web-browser software plug-in, using an algorithm, which will now be described.

Referring to Figure 10, the algorithm determines the minimum and maximum x co-ordinate values for N rectangles (Step S1) and sorts them in order of increasing value of the co-ordinate of the left-hand edge of each rectangle (Step S2). A present rectangle counter, i, and an x-axis mesh line counter, j, are set to unity (Step S3).

The algorithm checks whether there are any more rectangles to be worked on (Step S4). If there are, the algorithm continues by setting the next rectangle counter, j, to the present rectangle pointer plus one (Step S5), otherwise the algorithm terminates. The algorithm sets floating values of minimum and maximum x to the values of minimum and maximum co-ordinate values of the present rectangle (Step S6). The program checks whether there is another rectangle to the right of the present one (Step S7). If there is, the algorithm checks whether the present rectangle overlaps with the next rectangle (Step S8). If it does, the algorithm sets the floating minimum x value to the minimum co-ordinate value of the next rectangle (Step S9). The algorithm checks whether the present rectangle eclipses the next rectangle (Step S10). If it does, the algorithm sets the floating maximum x value to the maximum co-ordinate value of the next rectangle (Step S11).

The algorithm increments the present rectangle counter, i, by one (Step S12).

If any of the tests in Steps S7, S8 or S9 is negative then the process skips directly to Step S12.

At this point the algorithm holds in the floating values of minimum and maximum values of x the limits of the overlap between the present and next rectangles. If

there is no next rectangle as determined in Step S7 or if there is no overlap as determined in Step S8, then the floating values represent the minimum and maximum co-ordinate values of the present rectangle.

5 The algorithm then determines the x-co-ordinate of the k^{th} mesh line passing through the present and next rectangle (Step S13). The k counter is incremented by one (Step S14) and the algorithm returns to Step S4.

Reduction of the number of mesh lines by expanding regions

The number of mesh lines may be reduced if two or more rectangles nearly, but not quite, overlap.

10 Referring to Figure 11a, three non-overlapping regions 23a, 23b, 23c are illustrated. Ordinarily, two mesh lines 24a, 24b would be required. However, by logically expanding the regions to give three expanded regions 25a, 25b, 25c, it is possible that just one mesh line 24c is needed to pass through all three regions as shown in Figure 11b.

15 The algorithm by which regions may be logically expanded, without overlapping will now be described.

Referring to Figure 12, the algorithm expands every rectangle by $2dx$ in the x direction (Step S15) and by $2dy$ in the y-direction (Step S16). The algorithm then determines the mid-point of the rectangle in the x-direction (Step S17) and in the y-
20 direction (Step S18). A present rectangle counter, i, is set to one (Step S19).

The algorithm checks whether there are any more rectangles to work on (Step S20). If there are not, the algorithm terminates, otherwise it continues by setting a next rectangle counter, j, to the value of the present rectangle counter plus one (Step S21). The algorithm checks whether there is another rectangle to the right of the
25 present one (Step S22). If there is, the algorithm determines whether the two rectangles overlap (Step S23). If they do then the algorithm checks which of the two rectangles has its middle further to the left (Step S24). If it is the present rectangle then the algorithm contracts the rectangle by $2dx$ in x-direction (Step S25).

If it is the next rectangle then the algorithm shrinks the rectangle by $2dx$ in x-direction (Step S26).

The algorithm checks which of the two rectangles has its middle furthest up (Step S27). If it is the present rectangle then the algorithm contracts the rectangle by $2dy$ in y-direction (Step S28). If it is the next rectangle then the algorithm shrinks the rectangle by $2dy$ in y-direction (Step S29).

Finally, the algorithm increments the present rectangle counter, i , by one (Step S30) and returns to Step S20.

Navigation around the mesh

10 Once the mesh has been generated for a page, co-ordinates for the nodes may be cached. Every time a key is pressed, the web-browser looks up the co-ordinates of the nodes and determines the new focus position.

It is possible to “skip” nodes within the same region, so that the region is exited with one keystroke. This allows for faster control of the focus, although absolute
15 certainty of the destination of the focus may be compromised. Nevertheless, movement of the focus is still intuitive.

Referring to Figure 13, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth regions 26a, 26b, 26c, 26d are disposed on a web page. The ninth region 26d holds sixth and seventh nodes 27a, 27b. The focus is set at the sixth node 27a. If the left arrow key 12d is pressed
20 then the seventh node is skipped and the focus move directly to the eighth node 27c, located in the eighth region 26c. Thus, the focus leaves the ninth region 26d with a single keystroke.

Scroll bar

The remote control unit may be used to navigate the whole web page even if the
25 page is larger than web-browser window, because movement of the focus occurs in a predictable and intuitive way.

A schematic of a web-browser window is illustrated in Figure 14, showing a page 28, scroll bar 29 having a scroll bar handle 30 and a set of nodes 31, which have been generated by the browser software. The focus may move from one node to another in a manner previously described. The focus may be transferred to the scroll bar handle 30 by first moving the focus to a node 32 closest to the scroll bar handle 30 and pressing the right key on the controller once more, as shown in Figure 14a.

Once the focus has moved onto the scroll bar handle, the web page may be scrolled up and down by using the up and down arrow keys on the remote control. To leave the scroll bar handle, the left key is pressed and the focus is transferred to the nearest node, as shown in Figure 14b.

Multiple meshes

More than one mesh of different sizes and configuration may be patched together. This allows movement of the focus between different frames, between the web page and a toolbar and between areas of a web page having different densities of links.

A patchwork of first, second and third meshes 33, 34, 35 is shown in Figure 15a. The heavy lines denote transitions between meshes.

Referring to Figure 15b, which is an enlarged view of the region in the hatched outline of Figure 15a, in order to cross from one mesh to another, the user moves the focus off the mesh. For example, to move from a first node 36 on the second mesh 34 to a second node 37 on the first mesh 33, the left arrow 12d is pressed on the remote control 11.

Multiple layer navigation

Mesher of different detail may be overlaid over the same area of the page. This allows for speedy navigation about the page.

A two-level mesh system is shown in Figure 16.

Referring to Figure 16a, the top-level mesh 38 allows navigation between areas 40, such as windows. A key is pressed to drop to a high-density mesh 39 as shown in

Figure 16b. The high-density mesh allows navigation between links 40 as previously described. To jump to the top level, the user may either attempt to move outside the mesh from a node 41 at the edge or press a key.

Personal computer

- 5 Referring to Figure 17, a second embodiment of the present invention is a personal computer (PC) system 42. The PC system comprises a hardware box 43, a monitor display 44, a keyboard 45 and a mouse 46. The keyboard includes up, down, right and left arrow keys 47a, 47b, 47c, 47d and an 'ENTER' key 47e.

- 10 The hardware box 43 houses a microprocessor, memory, storage media and input/output ports (not shown). The PC runs an operating system such as Microsoft™ Windows 95.

Referring to Figure 18, when the PC is switched on and the operating system is running, a desktop 48 is displayed on the monitor. The desktop 48 comprises a control bar 49 and several file icons 50a-d.

- 15 To select a file 50, the user may use the mouse 46 or the keyboard 45. For keyboard operation, the operating system co-ordinates movement of the focus in a manner which will now be described.

- 20 Referring to Figure 19a, a focus is 51 is shown, together with links 52a-d associated with file icons 50a-d respectively. The focus 51 is set at the first link 52a. The area around the focus is divided into quadrants 53. The user presses the right key 47c on the keyboard 45. The right quadrant 53a contains the other three links 52b, 52c, 52d. However only one, the second link 52b, is within a set range. Thus, this is the link that is selected and the focus moves to the second link 52b as shown in Figure 19b.

- 25 The user presses the down key 47b. The bottom quadrant 53b contains the third and fourth links 52c, 52d and both are within range. Therefore, the operating system selects the closest link to the focus, namely the third link 52c as defined by the distance between the centres of the links, and the focus 51 moves there

accordingly as shown in Figure 19c. It will be appreciated that instead of measuring the distance between the centre of links, other definitions may be used.

Furthermore, a region may have several points that may be used to evaluate distance between the link and the focus. This is especially useful for long and narrow regions.

The user presses the left key 47d. The left quadrant 53c contains only one link, namely the first link 52a. However, this is not within range. Therefore, the focus moves to the left as far as the limit of the range as shown in Figure 19d. Although, no link can be selected, the focus may still be moved. Thus, a temporary node 52e is provided, which is not associated with any of the file icons 50, which provides a "stepping stone" location between the file icons 50. If the right key 47c is then depressed, the focus 51 moves from the temporary node 52e to the closest link, which in this example is like 52b, so as to assume the configuration shown in Figure 19b. However, if the down key 47b were operated, the system would create another temporary "stepping stone" location at the edge of the range in the downward quadrant, corresponding to the temporary node 52e. Further temporary nodes may be created if on further operations of the keys 47, no nodes within the links 52 are encountered by the focus 51, until the focus can step onto a node associated with one of the icons 50.

It will be appreciated that this method of navigating the focus may be used in the set-top box version instead of employing a mesh and *vice versa*. The advantage of this method is that it is simpler to implement.

It will be appreciated that many modifications made be made. For example, the logical regions need not be rectangular, but may be polygonal.

The device need not be a digital television, but may be any sort of multimedia network terminal, for instance a web pad or personal digital assistant. The device may be a mobile station such as a telephone. The device need not be desktop personal computer, but may be a lap-top or palm-top computer. The device may also be a network computer.

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[illegible]